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Sept. 1, 1958

Ac

CLARENDON GARDENS NURSERY

Pinchurst, North Car.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

AMERICA'S HOLLY LAND

COVER ILLUSTRATION KEY

1. PERNYI
2. CORNUTA ROTUNDA
3. AQUI FRUCTED-LUCTED
4. MYRTIFOLIA
5. VOMITORIA
6. OPACA FOSTERI
7. PEDUNCULOSA
8. CRENATA CONVEXA
9. OPACA
10. CILIOSPINOSA

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS

PRICES

All prices listed are F.O.B. our nursery. Prices listed cancel all previous quotations and are subject to change without notice. Prices quoted are for individual plants. Specimen stock selected by customers at nursery will be charged for according to value, irrespective of catalog price.

TERMS AND SHIPPING

Cash with order (Check or Money Order). We accept all orders with the provision that they shall be void should any injury over which we have no control befall our stock. All quotations are subject to prior sale.

With the exception of the immediate vicinity the purchaser will be obliged to make arrangements for the delivery of these plants. Plants will be shipped via Railway Express (unless otherwise specified), shipping charges collect.

—Packing at Cost—

GUARANTEE

We guarantee that our stock is well rooted, well grown, correctly dug, properly packed, and in perfect growing condition when shipped. We are not liable for injury to stock from frost, hail, fire or other causes beyond our control, and book all orders with this understanding. Errors made by us will be gladly corrected, but complaints must be made within **10 DAYS** after receipt of stock.

Plants become your property upon delivery to the transportation company and we cannot be responsible for loss, damage, or delay in transit.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION

Each shipment is furnished with a certificate that our stock has been inspected by the State Entomologist of North Carolina and found to be free of injurious insects and diseases. We are not in the Japanese Beetle Quarantine Zone and can ship anywhere in the United States except California.

REMARKS

We have many more varieties of Holly, Azaleas, and Camellias than we are listing herein, but since they are in small quantities we omitted them to save having to say "Sorry, we're out." If you are looking for something you don't have, write us. We'll probably have it.

VISIT OUR GARDENS AND NURSERY

Twenty acres of Gardens around a five acre lake. Holly Arboretum with hundreds of specimen plants—Nurseries and sales ground stocked with choice plant material.

MEMBER OF:

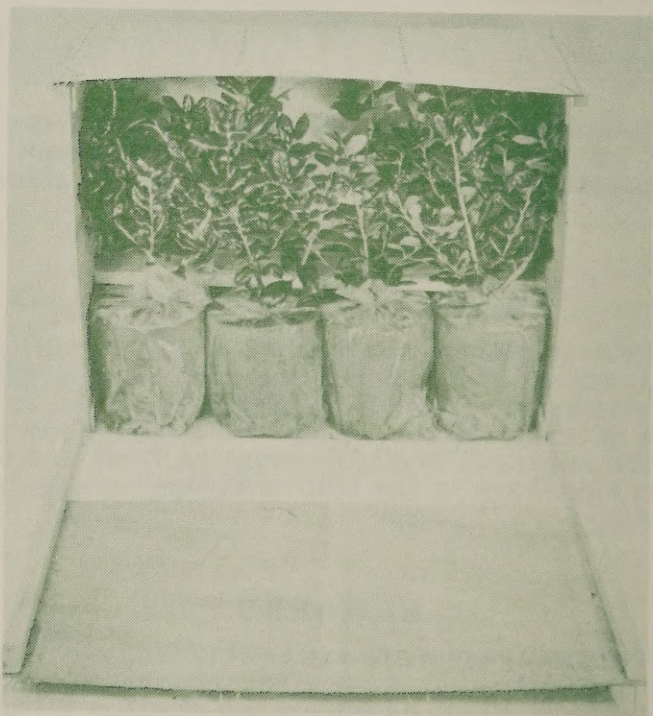
The Holly Society of America
The North Carolina Association of Nurserymen
The Southern Nurserymen's Association
The American Association of Nurserymen

A WORD TO THE READER

We earnestly want to publish a catalog which our customers can depend upon for sound, reliable information. We don't believe that people like to read a catalog in which every other word is a superlative. It has been our intent to make a catalog which will not be overflowing with glowing descriptions, but rather to make one which would be a welcome addition to the library of the lover of Holly. We intend to keep working on it and to continually improve it with each edition. If you have problems that are not answered in our booklet, let us know what they are. We will try to answer them to your satisfaction and will help you in any way that we can.

CLARENDON GARDENS NURSERY

September 1, 1958



Plants plastic wrapped and crated for maximum safety in transit.

HOLLIES

THE GENUS ILEX

Like most broad-leaved evergreens, Hollies prefer an acid soil. Many will thrive in full sun, but most seem to do best in light shade. All require an ample supply of moisture, particularly during the first two or three seasons after planting. Where mulches of various kinds can be applied they aid in maintaining a moist and cool situation that is highly advantageous until the new plant is firmly established.

Horticulturalists and hybridizers have, in recent years, developed many new varieties, and brought forward many species rarely used in former years. At Clarendon Gardens practically all of these new and interesting varieties have been gathered together in one place where their similarities and differences can be easily observed.

Probably no group of plants now being offered to the public presents more in the way of new and delightful plant combinations, or outstanding specimen plants, than do the Hollies. **Ilex cornuta clone Burford**, for example, is a plant but little known outside of middle South, and yet is one that is outstanding in every way. It is compact, dense, has brilliantly shining foliage, and bears an abundance of berries so that the plant is practically covered with them. Burford Holly adds greatly to any garden.

Other species and varieties now being grown at Clarendon are equally interesting, and a visit to this outstanding holly arboretum will be well repaid both in enjoyment of the plants as they stand in their natural setting and also in the ideas for the possible use of these interesting plants in landscape and garden plantings.

PLANTING YOUR HOLLIES

Your Holly plants deserve the best care you can give them, and good care starts with proper planting. Follow the old rule and dig a hole twice as large as the ball of roots you will place in it. Fill the bottom of this hole with about four inches of leaf mold or well-rotted manure. This will help provide nutrients and good drainage for your plant. Before putting the soil back in around the root ball, mix more leaf mold within. When planting in a heavy clay soil add enough sand to give it a good tilth, and use more leaf mold than you would in preparing a sandy loam.

Do not use lime on your Hollies. They are acid loving plants and do not grow well in alkaline soils as a rule. It is a simple matter to increase the acidity of calcareous soils if this is necessary. A phone call to your county agent will bring specific information for your area's soil.

Do not plant your Holly too deep. Many fine plants have been ruined because of this practice. When planted too deep they do not get enough aeration. Use the top roots of your plants as a guide and have them exactly at the level of the soil.

Cottonseed meal is an excellent fertilizer for all Hollies. This may be supplemented with a commercial Broad-Leaf Evergreen fertilizer.

Don't cut the bag away from the ball, but plant it intact. The burlap will rot. Be careful not to break the dirt and root ball.

A mulch of rooted oak leaves or pine needles will be useful in protecting your plants. It should be remembered, though, that an acid mulch promotes leaching of mineral elements from the soil. Thus, fertilization is necessary where such mulches are used.

By proper planting, fairly tender species can often be made to grow far north of their normal range.

PRICE LIST

HOLLIES

ILEX (Holly)—A large, interesting and ornamental genus, embracing both evergreen and deciduous types of plants. All members of this group are dioecious, that is have the male and female flowers borne on separate plants. One male will fertilize many females, but should be of the same species, as all species may not be compatible or bloom at the same time.

We have many more varieties in limited quantities which are not listed. A complete list will be sent upon request.

ENGLISH HOLLIES

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM (English Holly)—An evergreen tree to 35 feet, native to the British Isles, most of Europe, parts of Asia and North Africa. It varies greatly in habit of growth, shape, and size of leaf and berry. It probably has more varieties than any other species of Ilex.

English Holly will thrive and grow in the North if given winter sun and wind protection especially when they are small. As they grow larger their hardiness improves. One of the largest English Holly sections is western Oregon where they have withstood sustained temperatures of 10 to 20 degrees below zero. The variegated Hollies are not quite as hardy as the green leafed at zero temperatures.

ENGLISH HOLLY PRICES

A. Gal. Can	\$ 2.50
B. 12/15 in.	3.00
C. 15/18 in.	4.00
D. 18/24 in.	5.50
E. 24/30 in.	7.00
F. 30/36 in.	8.50
G. 3/4 ft.	11.00

Letters following description refer to sizes available.

Limited number of 3-inch pots upon request @ \$1.00 each. Prices of specimen plants of some named varieties on request.

I. Aquifolium—Dark glossy green foliage, large red berries, sharply spined. Rapid grower.

I. Aquif. (F)—A through G.

I. Aquif. (M)—A through G.

I. Aquif. Altaclarensis—Large deep green leaves, spined or spineless. Strong growing, dense, compact, broad columnar mass. Red berries. ABCD.

I. Aquif. Argentea Marginata—The silver variegated type. Silver Queen (F)—Spiny leaves, edged in silver. Remainder of leaf glossy green—showy red berries. A.

I. Aquif. Aurea Marginata—The golden variegated type. Golden Queen (F)—Leaves nearly free of spines. Leaves are large, convex, and many are pure gold. AC.

I. Aquif. Balearica (Platyphylla Balearica) (F)—Canary Island Holly. A vigorous grower which berries freely. Large oblong—ovate flat leaves frequently spineless. Limited numbers. AC.

I. Aquif. Bisex—This holly has both male and female flowers. Berries produced on a single plant. Limited numbers available. D.

I. Aquif. Brownell Special (F)—Large dark green leaves spined. Fast growing. AC.

I. Aquif. Camelliaefolia (F)—Large elongated leaves with spines. Berries clustered. AC.

I. Aquif. Escort (M)—Sturdy, free-growing, green-leaved. Dependable and profuse pollen producer for orchard pollinizing needs. A.

ENGLISH HOLLIES — (Continued)

- I. *Aqui. Ferox* (Hedgehog) (M)—This unusual Holly has spines not only on the leaf edge but on the upper surface of the twisted convex leaf. Limited numbers available. A.
- I. *Aqui. Firecracker* (F)—Leaves spiny. Heavy berry bearer. Shrubby habit of growth. One of the best. AC.
- I. *Aqui. Foxii* (M)—A beautiful Holly. An excellent pollinator. AC.
- I. *Aqui. Fructu-Luteo* (Berigold) (F)—Dark green glossy, very spiny leaves. Yellow berries. AC.
- I. *Aqui. Hodgins* (F)—Hardy, vigorous growth. Purplish young bark. Roundish, dark green leaves with bold marginal spines somewhat far apart. CE.
- I. *Aqui. Integrifolia* (F)—Glossy, deep green foliage. When mature, has a conical shape. AE.



Jan Van Tol

- I. *Aqui. Jan Van Tol* (F)—A beautiful Holly with dark green leaves. Bright red berries and plentiful. Grows tall and broad. ABCDE.
- I. *Aqui. J. C. Van Tol* (M)—A.
- I. *Aqui. Malmborg* (F)—A real beauty among the *aquifoliums*. Heavy bearer. Leaves well spined. AC.
- I. *Aqui. Marnocki* (F)—Green bark on underside of branches and purple above. Large leaves. AC.
- I. *Aqui. N. F. Barnes* (F)—Long, graceful leaves. Well spined. Twig bark purplish in color. AC.
- I. *Aqui. Pendula* (Weeping Green) (F)—Has weeping branches, purplish twigs. Form a rounded, compact head. Unusual and striking. AC.
- I. *Aqui. Perado* (F)—A vigorous grower, green stemmed. Featuring early ripening red berries with a striking color. AB.
- I. *Aqui. Platyphylla Pallida* (F)—Broad, deep green leaves, sparsely spined. AC.
- I. *Aqui. Pyramidalis* (F)—Leaves small and elongated, nearly spineless. Early ripening, persistent red berries. Conical habit of growth. AC.
- I. *Aqui. Roderly* (F)—Heavily berried in early November. Outstanding red berries. Tall and erect in growth. AB.
- I. *Aqui. Scotica* (F)—Dark, lustrous leaves, usually spineless. Large, red fruit. Shrub-like, compact form. AD.

ENGLISH HOLLIES — (Continued)



Wilsoni

- I. *Aqui Wilsoni* (F)—One of the most vigorous and most beautiful Hollies. Broad, dark green oval leaves. A heavy bearer of beautiful red berries. Needs some protection in the North. ACD.
- I. *Aqui. W. J. Bean* (F)—Conical, compact habit of growth. Leaves spined. Twigs purple. D.

AMERICAN HOLLIES

ILEX OPACA (American Holly)—A tree to 50 feet. Berries form on new growth. One of the hardiest of the red berried, evergreen Hollies. It is native from Massachusetts to Florida, and west to Texas and Missouri in a total of 23 states. Hardiness no problem except as noted.

AMERICAN HOLLY PRICES

A. Gal. Can	\$ 2.25
B. 12/15 in.	2.50
C. 15/18 in.	3.00
D. 18/24 in.	4.00
E. 24/30 in.	6.00
F. 30/36 in.	7.00
G. 3/4 ft.	8.50
H. 4/5 ft.	11.00
I. 5/6 ft.	15.00

Letters following description refer to sizes available.

Larger specimen plants quoted on request.

Limited number of 3-inch pots upon request @ \$1.00 each.

- I. *Opaca* (F)—Spined dark green leaves. An abundance of red berries. A through I. Larger specimen sizes available.
- I. *Opaca* (M)—ACEFGHI. Larger specimen sizes available.
- I. *Opaca Betsy*—Dark green, heavily spined leaves. Hardy north. Prolific bearer. ABCD.
- I. *Opaca Bountiful Improved*—Dark green spined foliage. Heavy berry bearer. Hardy north. ABCD.
- I. *Opaca Bradshaw*—Well spined, large, dark green leaves. Fruit a good red usually clustered. Limited numbers available. D.
- I. *Opaca Cardinal*—Compact habit of growth. Heavy set of berries. Hardy north. ACD.
- I. *Opaca Carolina Large Leaf*—Large, dark green, heavily spined leaves measuring up to 4½ inches. Heavy bearer of large deep red berries. Parent tree located at The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C. ACD.
- I. *Opaca Cheerful*—Large fruit an attractive cherry red. The leaves are dark green on upper surface, lighter beneath. EF.

AMERICAN HOLLIES — (Continued)

- I. Opaca Christmas Bouquet—Informal habit of growth. Dark green foliage dense on the branches. AC.
- I. Opaca Clarendon Spreading—Large, spined, dark green leaves. Red berries. Dense, spreading habit of growth. ACDEF.
- I. Opaca Croonenburg—Dark green foliage. Heavy berry bearer. Columnar habit of growth. One of the best. ACDG.
- I. Opaca Cupleaf—Leaves dark green, much lighter beneath. Bright red fruit produced singly. ACD.
- I. Opaca Dark Red—As you might expect, dark red fruit. An attractive Holly. ACDEF.
- I. Opaca Delia Bradley—Fruit dark glossy red borne abundantly. Leaves medium size, nearly flat. Good hardy Holly which fruits while young. Upright, pyramidal, dense growth. One of the best. Recommended for the north. ACDEF.
- I. Opaca East Palatka—One of the most abundant and regular bearing of the American Hollies. Small glossy olive green leaves with usually one spine on the tip. Hardiness north of Washington questionable. ABEFGHI.
- I. Opaca Elfin—An abundant fruiter. Noted for its spines which point out in many varied planes. ACD.
- I. Opaca Farage—Strong-growing, broad-spreading female, with glossy foliage. Shiny red berries. CD.
- I. Opaca Fosteri—Narrow, compact, dark green spined foliage. Red berries. Excellent for hedges. ADEFG.
- I. Opaca Griscom—Small, sparsely spined leaves. Abundant, dark red fruit. ACDE.
- I. Opaca Hampton—Medium, prominently spiney, crinkled leaves. Very nice texture. AD.
- I. Opaca Hibernia—An upright habit of growth; large green leaves. Fruits abundantly. ACDF.
- I. Opaca Hookstraw (Old Heavy Berry)—Truly outstanding for its vigor, heavy fruiting and large bright green leaves. A leader among the Opacas. A.
- I. Opaca Howardi—Thick, dark glossy green foliage. Sparsely spined. Abundant fruit. Compact form. Vigorous grower. Strongly recommended. Somewhat tender in Pennsylvania. ACDEFGHI.

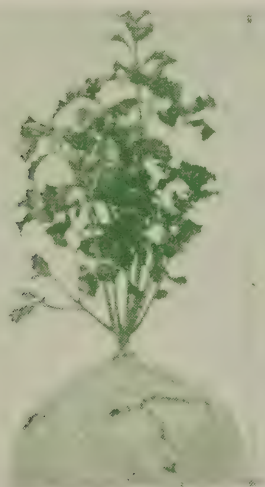


Hume No. 2

- I. Opaca Hume No. 2—Fruit dark red, borne abundantly. Leaves flat, thin, sparsely spined, shining lustrous green to 2½ inches. Hardiness north of Washington questionable. A through I.
- I. Opaca Isaiah (male)—Tree a broad cone. Foliage bright green above, dull beneath. A good pollinator. AD.
- I. Opaca Joyce—Fine dark green leaves evenly toothed and glossy. Bright red berries. ACDEF.
- I. Opaca Lake City—Vigorous grower which forms an open branched tree. Unusual because of its attractive orange fruit. AD.

AMERICAN HOLLIES — (Continued)

- I. Opaca Louise Holmes—An outstanding Holly. Upright grower with early ripening large red berries. Large, glossy, dark green foliage. A.
- I. Opaca Manig—Dark green leaves, large spines, leaves closely spaced. Bright red berries produced abundantly. ACD.
- I. Opaca Maxwell Point—A fast growing Holly which will become massive. Good dark green foliage. ADEF.
- I. Opaca Miss Helen—Abundant red berries produced early. Foliage dense. Conical habit of growth. AC.
- I. Opaca October Glow—Outstanding because of early coloring of its bright red fruit (usually in October). A limited number available. EF.
- I. Opaca Osa—Stiff, glossy green, curved leaves. Many short spines. Abundant red berries. ACDE.
- I. Opaca Pearle LeClair—Heavy and regular bearing female. Sparsely spined. Large red berries. A.
- I. Opaca Pitman—Medium, crinkled, very spiny leaves. ACD.
- I. Opaca Pyramidalis—Small, dark green leaves, abundantly spined. CD.
- I. Opaca Rotunda—Smooth, entire, dark glossy green leaves. Good berry habit. Vigorous, upright growth. E.
- I. Opaca Rotundifolia—The leaves are round, well spined and have a good coloration. An outstanding variety. A limited number available. A.
- I. Opaca Ruby Red—Small dark green leaves. Sparsely spined. AC.
- I. Opaca Savannah—Very fruitful variety, with deep red fruit well displayed. Leaves medium, thin, light green, sparsely spined. Upright, columnar, growth. Hardiness north of Washington questionable. ADEFGHI.
- I. Opaca Skookum—Densely branched, spiny leaved variety. Red fruit. A.
- I. Opaca St. Mary—Medium sized bright red berries, produced singly. Leaves spaced close together, small and twisted, giving a fine texture to foliage. Very hardy. Parent tree on Island of St. Mary in New England. Compact grower. One of best to grow for Christmas sprays. AD.
- I. Opaca St. Stephen—A heavy fruiter. A sister of Delia Bradley. ACD.
- I. Opaca Subintegra—Glossy, rather small leaves, few spines. A fairly vigorous, open branched grower. EG.
- I. Opaca Sunset Glow—Light red berries. Compact good foliage. Dense habit of growth. AC.
- I. Opaca Taber No. 2—ADEF.
- I. Opaca Taber No. 3—In demand for its classic pyramidal shape and shiny green leaves. An abundant producer of red fruit which remains during the winter. ADEFG.



I. Opaca

AMERICAN HOLLIES — (Continued)

- I. Opaca Tinga—Highly recommended. Sparsely spined, dark green leaves. Heavy bearer of large red fruit. Parent tree at Tinga Nursery, Wilmington, N. C. ACDEFGI.
- I. Opaca Toner—Good form and fine foliage. Medium sized, good green leaves. Bright red fruit. ACDEF.
- I. Opaca Torch Bearer—Dark green leaves, rather glossy, well spined of ovate shape. A good bearer. ACD.
- I. Opaca Trisco—A vigorous upright grower with attractive foliage and fruit. ACDE.
- I. Opaca Xanthocarpa—Yellow berries. Variety of American Holly. AD.

JAPANESE HOLLIES

ILEX CRENATA (Japanese Holly)—An evergreen shrub, native of the Japanese Islands and part of coastal China. Generally characterized by black berries and small crenated leaves. This group is considered one of the most hardy of the genus Ilex.

JAPANESE HOLLY PRICES

Non-Starred Varieties		Starred Varieties (*)	
A. Gal. Cans	\$ 2.00	A. Gal. Cans	\$ 2.50
B. 10/12 in.	2.00	B. 10/12 in.	2.50
C. 12/15 in.	3.00	C. 12/15 in.	4.00
D. 15/18 in.	4.00	D. 15/18 in.	6.00
E. 18/24 in.	5.50	E. 18/24 in.	9.00
F. 24/30 in.	7.00	F. 24/30 in.	11.00
G. 30/36 in.	8.50	G. 30/36 in.	13.00
H. 3/4 ft.	12.50	H. 3/4 ft.	18.00

Letters following description refer to sizes available.

Prices of larger specimen plants quoted on request.

We are able this year to offer some very good stock and very reasonable prices. You'll do well to buy your Japanese Holly from us.

- I. Crenata—Fruit small, black, leaves small, dark green. Growth upright, compact. Useful for foundation plantings, hedges or specimen plants. DEFG.
- I. Crenata Convexa (Bullata)—Small black fruit produced abundantly on new wood, usually much of it hidden by leaves and twigs. Small convex, green leaves, similar to Boxwood. Slow growing, spreading habit of growth. CEF.
- I. Crenata Fortunei—Very strong growing with small pointed leaves. AC.
- I. Crenata Glass—Leaves small, closely spaced. Narrow upright growth. Splendid for narrow situations where an upright plant is needed. AD.
- *I. Crenata Green Cushion—Flat, spreading. Leaves stiff, dark green, small to very small. Solid cushion like form. At 10 years, 8 in. with 30 in. spread. A.
- I. Crenata Green Island (Pat.)—Medium dwarf. Very twiggy. Excellent for Rock Gardens or where slow growing plants are needed. AG.
- *I. Crenata Helleri—Tiny, dark green leaves, closely spaced. Small compact variety, low and spreading in habit of growth. Slow grower, ideal for low hedges, rock gardens or foundations where dwarf plants are desired. Very hardy. AB.

JAPANESE HOLLIES — (Continued)



Helleri

- I. Crenata Hetzi—Similar to convexa, but larger leaf. Slow growing, ideal where low, spreading plant is needed. Very hardy, originating near Lake Erie. ACDE.
- *I. Crenata Kingsville—Small dark green leaves. Twiggy, spreading growth. Ideal where slow growing, low plant is needed. Very hardy. ABC.
- I. Crenata Latifolia—A broad leaf form. Leaves up to 1 in. in length. ABC.
- *I. Crenata Longfellow—A recent introduction. Leaves 2 to 3 times as long as wide. Compactly branched. DEFG.
- *I. Crenata Microphylla—A tiny leaf crenata, dense and twiggy. Prunes easily and is excellent for low work. ABD.
- *I. Crenata Repandens—Slow growing, spreading type. Light green foliage. A.
- I. Crenata Rotundifolia (Latifolia)—Shiny dark green leaves larger than most of the crenates. Vigorous, fast grower. Compact and spreading in habit. A desirable shrub for many landscape uses. ABCDFG.
- I. Crenata Shanghai—An upright, horizontally branched variety to give you height and spread. ABD.
- *I. Crenata Stokes (Patent No. 887)—A new dwarf spreading holly, with small dark green leaves. We consider this the best to use where a low-growing plant is needed. Very hardy, originating near Pittsburgh, Pa., at Stokes Nursery. ABCD.
- I. Crenata Tennyson—Shiny, dark green, rather pointed leaves. BCDE.
- *I. Crenata Variegata—A variegated form with some leaves marked with yellow. Limited number. B.
- *I. Crenata Vaseyi—Medium convex leaf, broad-based type growth. C.
- I. Crenata Willow Leaf—Light green, flat leaf of spreading growth. D.

CHINESE HOLLIES

ILEX CORNUTA (Chinese Holly, Horned Holly)—Native in the hilly parts of the Yangtze River section of China. In the United States specimens have been found from Florida to Connecticut, and west into Louisiana and Pennsylvania.

CHINESE HOLLIES — (Continued)

CHINESE HOLLY PRICES

A. 12/15 in.	\$ 2.25
B. Gal. Can	2.25
C. 15/18 in.	3.00
D. 18/24 in.	4.50
E. 24/30 in.	6.50
F. 30/36 in.	7.50
G. 3/4 ft.	10.00
H. 4/5 ft.	15.00

Letters following description refer to sizes available.

Limited number of 3-inch pots upon request @ \$1.00 each.

Prices of large specimen plants quoted on request.

I. Cornuta—Large red berries in clusters, appearing on the wood of the previous year. Leaves large, lustrous green, usually with five sharp spines. Ultimate height of the tree or shrub is 15 feet, with an equal spread. A through G.

I. Cornuta—Male. C.

I. Cornuta Burfordi—Large red fruit in clusters of 3 to 8, produced abundantly. Leaves dark, glossy with one spine on the tip and occasionally 2 additional ones. Vigorous grower. ACDEF.

I. Cornuta Dwarf—A dwarf form of cornuta. ABC.

I. Cornuta National—Similar to Burfordi, leaf much smaller. Slow compact growth. AB.

I. Cornuta Rotunda—Large, very sharply spined leaves. Compact, horizontal habit of growth. A beautiful low growing shrub. AB.



Burfordi

MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN HOLLIES

Miscellaneous Evergreen Holly Prices

A. 10/12 in.	\$ 2.00	F. 24/30 in.	\$ 5.00
B. Gal. Cans	2.00	G. 30/36 in.	6.00
C. 12/15 in.	2.25	H. 3/4 ft.	8.00
D. 15/18 in.	3.00	I. 4/5 ft.	10.00
E. 18/24 in.	4.00		

Starred (*) varieties 20% higher.

MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN HOLLIES

— (Continued)

Letters following description refer to sizes available.

Prices of large specimen plants quoted on request.

- *I. *Aquipernyi* (Hybrid, *Aquifolium Pernyi*)—Small round, red fruit. Leaves lustrous green strongly spined. Beautiful Holly with characteristics of both parents. ABCD.
- *I. *Aquipernyi* (Male)—BDF.
- I. *Attenuata* (Hybrid, *Cassine* x *Opaca*)—Red fruit produced abundantly, persisting until berries are produced the following year. Narrow, lanceolate leaves 3½ in. to 4¾ in. long, light green. Branches slender and arching, habit of growth similar to *Cassine*. BEFGHI.
- I. *Cassine* (Dahoon Holly)—Small red fruit produced in dense masses. Leaves small, narrow, light green. Upright grower. Prefers moist soil. Native in the southeast. Hardiness questionable north of Washington. C through I.
- I. *Cassine Angustifolia*—Small red berries in profusion. Same characteristics as *Cassine* with the exception of a longer, narrower leaf. BFGHI.
- I. *Chinensis* (*Oldhamii*)—Large dark green shining leaves. Large red berries borne profusely. Limited numbers available. CD.
- *I. *Ciliospinosia* (*Centrochinensis*)—Dark green, evenly toothed leaves, borne flat on twigs. Red fruit in small clusters. Upright pyramidal form. Female B. Male BE.
- I. *Cumulicola*—Evergreen, compact tree to 40 feet. Leaves flat, rigid, glossy green with short, sharp spines. Bright red fruit borne singly on stem. B.
- I. *Integra*—Dark green, spineless, blunt-pointed leaves. An Asiatic Holly. Compact growth. This plant has been successfully used around public buildings in Washington, D. C. Hardiness north of there questionable. Male plants only. CEF.
- I. *Glabra* (Gall Berry)—Glossy small foliage. Black berries. Loose habit of growth. May be sheared. Native on the Eastern Seaboard. D.
- I. *Latifolia*—Small bright red fruit, produced in compact bunches. Large dark green leaves. Habit of growth and large bold leaves give the same appearance from a distance as *Magnolia grandiflora*. Very elegant and beautiful. BDFG.
- I. *Myrtifolia*—Small red fruit, borne in profusion. Lance-like leaves seldom more than an inch long. Tends to be pendulous. A beautiful shrub of fine texture. BDEFGHI.
- I. *Myrtifolia Lowii* (*Dahurica lowii*)—Yellow-berried form of *myrtifolia*. Bark has purplish hue. Dark green leaves. Upright growth. BFGH.
- I. *Opaca* X *Cassine* (Cross Holly)—Some characteristics of both parents. Not hardy north of Washington. E.
- I. *Pendunculosa* (Long-stalk Holly)—Cherry-like fruit suspended in clusters on long stems, produced on the new growth. Leaves spineless, inclined to droop, resembling the *Prunus* genus rather than *Ilex*. Quite hardy. Broadly conical, will attain a height of 35 feet. CDEF.
- *I. *Pernyi*—Red fruit borne in the leaf axiles. Small, deep green leaves, with 5 to 6 spines. Bears a striking resemblance to a diminutive form of *Ilex cornuta*. ABDE.
- *I. *Pernyi*—(Male) BE.
- *I. *Pernyi Veitchii*—A variety of *I. Pernyi* with larger glossier, darker green leaves. Fruit similar to *Pernyi*, but larger and a darker red. Dense pyramidal habit of growth. AB.

MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN HOLLIES — (Continued)



Pernyi Veitchi

*I. Pernyi Veitchi (Male)—B.

I. Topelli—Hybrid of I. Opaca and I. Cassine. Narrow dark green leaves. Heavy fruiter. BDE.

I. Verticillata—Deciduous Holly with many red berries. EFG.

I. Vomitoria (Yaupon Holly)—Evergreen shrub or small tree with stiff branches and closely spaced leaves. Glossy green leaves, oval, 1 in. to 1½ in. long. Clusters of small, red fruit. Native in southeastern coastal areas, west into Texas and Arkansas. BCFGH.

*I. Vomitoria Compacta (Dwarf Yaupon)—Foliage similar to I. Vomitoria. Very compact spreading habit of growth. B.

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS (MISCELLANEOUS)

The Broad-Leaf Evergreens are an important group of plants varying widely in size, form and texture. From this group a plant can be chosen suitable for almost any situation. In general they are rather free from disease, require an acid soil, rich in humus and adequate moisture.

Abelia Grandiflora Prostrata (Creeping)—Spreading form of Abelia. Ideal for borders.	Size 10/12 in. 15/18 in.	Each \$1.50 2.00
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Aucuba Japonica —Large red berries. Large green leaves, 5 to 6 inches long. Foliage completely covers stems, forming attractive rounded bush to 8 feet tall. Dioecious plant, requiring a male plant in order for berries to be formed on the female plant. Requires medium to dense shade. Not hardy north of Washington.	gal. cans male & female 18/24 in. (F)	\$2.00 4.50
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Aucuba Japonica Variegata (Gold Dust)—Similar to Aucuba Japonica with the exception that the leaves are splotted with gold.	gal. cans 15/18 in. 18/24 in.	\$2.00 3.50 4.50
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Aucuba Golden Dwarf —Same as variegated except in dwarf form.	gal. cans	\$2.00
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BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS — (Continued)

Berberis Julianae—Small yellow flowers in the spring, followed by purple berries in the fall. Dark green spiny leaves, some of which turn red in the fall. Upright growth to 6 feet. Hardy.	Size gal. cans 15/18 in.	Each \$2.00 3.00
Berberis Sargentiana—Evergreen, medium height, dense dark green leaves and round dark fruit.	gal. cans 15/18 in.	\$2.00 3.00
Cleyera Japonica—Clusters of fragrant, white flowers in midsummer. Thick glossy, dark green leaves, brownish-red when young. Compact, upright grower to 15 feet. Tender, not hardy north of North Carolina. Best in semi-shade.	18/24 in.	\$5.00
Daphne Cheorum—Bright rosy pink flowers, very fragrant and clustered. This beautiful low spreading shrub attracts attention in any garden. Best in a lime soil.	15/18 in.	\$3.00
Eleagnus Pungens — Creamy - white, very fragrant flowers in Oct. and Nov. Red fruit. Leaves dark green, silvery underneath from 2" to 4". Spiny branches. Large, strong grower, up to 15 feet.	3/4 ft.	\$6.00
Euonymus Japonica Aurea—Very striking variegated upright form.	gal. cans	\$2.00
Euonymus Japonica Microphilla—Small glassy dark green leaves. Habit of growth and appearance similar to Boxwood.	gal. cans	\$1.85
Euonymus Patens—Evergreen or half-evergreen. 4 to 8 feet high. Leaves 2" to 3" long. Pinkish to red fruit. Hardy to Philadelphia, Pa.	15/18 in.	\$2.00
Euonymus Radicans—Hardy evergreen shrub that trails or climbs. Leaves 1" long.	12/15 in. 2/3 ft.	\$2.00 3.75
Feijoa Sellowiana (Pineapple Guava)—Valued for its grey leaves up to 3 inches in length and white to purplish flowers in June. In autumn there is a bluish grey color to the plant.	18/24 in.	\$3.50
Gardenia Jasminoides (Cape Jasmine)—Thick, glossy leaves. White flowers, extremely fragrant. Bushy shrub to 6 feet. Not hardy north of Washington.	gal. cans	\$2.00
Gardenia Radicans—Miniature flowers. Leaves small bright green. Trailing habit makes it ideal for use as ground cover or low-growing plant material.	gal. cans	\$2.00
Gardenia Stricta Nana—A hardy small leaved gardenia. Very vigorous and free flowering.	gal. cans	\$2.00
Illicium Anisatum—A handsome shrub with broad, light green leaves which are fragrant when crushed. Maximum height 15 feet.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 24/30 in. 30/36 in.	\$2.00 3.00 3.75 4.25
Jasminum Floridum (Showy Jasmine)—Golden yellow flowers in early summer. Low trailing habit of growth.	gal. cans	\$1.75

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS — (Continued)

Ligustrum Coriaseum —Twisted glossy evergreen leaves spaced closely. White flowers followed by black berries. Good for use as a hedge plant.	Size gal. cans	Each \$2.00
Ligustrum Delavayanum Nanum — Dwarf evergreen privet.	gal. cans	\$1.75
Ligustrum Lucidum (Wax Leaf Ligustrum)—Thick, waxy, glossy foliage. White flowers followed by blue berries. Fine for hedges.	gal. cans 3/4 ft.	\$1.75 6.00
Loropetalum Chinensis —Small evergreen leaves. White witch-hazel-like flowers in spring. Grows up to 12 feet. Not hardy north of Washington.	12/15 in. 2/3 ft.	\$2.25 5.00
Mahonia Beali (Holly Grape)—Yellow flowers in long spikes in the early spring, followed by clusters of blue fruit. Large compound leaves with a few spines. Bushy shrub. Prefers shade.	12 15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in. 2 3 ft.	\$2.50 3.00 4.00 5.50
M. Fortunei —Toothed leaves 2 to 5 inches long. Racemes of yellow flowers in spring and blue black berries in fall. Not hardy north of Washington.	30/36 in.	\$5.50
Michelia Fuscata (Banana Shrub)—Yellow blossoms, edged with maroon, with a banana-like fragrance. Shrubby small tree up to 20 feet in height with almost the same spread. Semi-shade to sun. Not hardy north of Washington.	10/12 in. gal. cans 12 15 in. 15 18 in.	\$1.75 2.00 2.25 2.75
Nandina Domestica (Heavenly Bamboo)—Large white flowers, followed by clusters of large bright red berries lasting into late spring. Dark green leaflets turning bronze to red in fall. Hardy north to Philadelphia. Fine for foundations. Sun or partial shade.	15/18 in. 18/24 in. 2/2½ ft. 2½/3 ft.	\$3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00
Osmanthus Aquifolium (Illicifolius)—Small, fragrant creamy-white flowers in June and July. Leaves dark green, spiny toothed to 2½ inches. Leaves similar to English Holly. Upright, compact growth. Hardest of all the Osmanthus. Sun or partial shade.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 30/36 in. 3/4 ft.	\$2.25 4.00 5.50 8.00
Osmanthus Fortunei —Small fragrant flowers, borne in small axillary clusters. Oval, spiny leaves to 4 inches long. Handsome vigorous, upright growth to 20 feet. Partial shade to sun.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 2/2½ ft.	\$2.25 4.00 5.50
Osmanthus Fragrans (Sweet Olive)—Yellowish-white flowers, very fragrant, late winter and early spring. Large green leaves, remotely spined 3 to 4 inches long. Height to 15 feet.	gal. cans 18/24 in.	\$2.00 4.00
Photinia Glabra (Red Tipped Photinia)—Shrub 8 to 10 feet high. Clusters of white flowers followed by red berries. New growth attractive bronze-red.	gal. cans 18/24 in.	\$1.75 3.00

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS — (Continued)

	Size	Each
Photinia Serrulata—Small white flowers in heads 6 in. in diameter. Bright red fruit. Dark lustrous green leaves to 8 in. long. New growth has a brilliant reddish-bronze hue, considered to be one of its best characteristics. Large vigorous shrub to 35 feet. Not hardy north of Washington.	gal. cans 24/30 in. 30/36 in. 3/4 ft.	\$2.00 4.25 5.00 6.00
Pieris Japonica (Japanese Andromeda) —Lustrous green whorled foliage. Pendulous clusters of white flowers. Prefers shady situation.	gal. cans 12/15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in. 24/30 in.	\$2.25 2.75 3.75 5.00 7.00
Pittosporum Tobira — Greenish-white flowers, very fragrant, produced in mid-April. Dark green leaves produced in whorls. New growth light green giving a nice contrast to the darker green background. Not hardy north of North Carolina.	gal. cans	\$1.85
Prunus Laurocerasus Caroliniana (Cherry Laurel, Carolina Laurel)—Blue-black cherry-fruit. Shiny green foliage. Can be sheared for formal effect, or allowed to grow into a small tree up to 30 feet for background effect. Ideal for screening. Not hardy north of Washington.	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft. 5/6 ft. 6/8 ft.	\$ 4.50 7.00 9.00 12.00
Prunus Laurocerasus (English Laurel)	gal. cans	\$2.00
Prunus Laurocerasus Schipkaensis—A small leaf, slow growing variety of English Laurel with a compact spreading habit of growth.	12/15 in. gal. cans	\$2.00 2.00
Prunus Laurocerasus Zabeliana — Larger leaf than P. laurocerasus schipkaensis.	12/15 in. gal. cans	\$2.00 2.00
Pyracantha Formosana—Shrub up to 7 feet. Leaves about 1" long, no teeth, mostly at the end of the twig. Fruit a deep glossy red borne in large clusters.	gal. cans	\$2.00
Pyracantha Government Red—One of the best of the hardier red-berried varieties of pyracantha. Has large evergreen leaves and will take winter temperatures as low as minus 10. Produces bright red berries in early fall. Dense growth is excellent for hedge.	gal. cans	\$2.00
Pyracantha Rosedale — Small white flowers in the spring. Clusters of large bright red berries in fall and winter. Leaves small, deep green. Upright grower. One of the best Pyracanthas.	gal. cans	\$2.25
Pyracantha Victory—A strong, fast, grower. Has large leaves, dark green in color. Produces large red berries which are retained long after Christmas. Very showy, has many uses for landscaping. Hardy to plus 10. Spreading habits, but can easily be trained to grow upright.	gal. cans	\$2.25
Rhododendron Carolinianum — Pale rose-pink flowers in May. Leaves dark green, brownish on underside, to 3 inches long. Compact, generally rounded in outline. Good as individual specimen or in masses.	18/24 in.	\$4.00

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS—(Continued)

	Size	Each
<i>Thea Sinensis</i> —Shrub or small tree to 30 ft. Alternate, leathery leaves 2 to 5 in. long, and shallowly toothed. Fragrant white flowers. This tea plant requires the same cultural care as Camellias.	gal. cans	\$2.00
<i>Viburnum Japonicum</i> —Large lustrous glossy leaves. A sturdy handsome plant of bold texture.	gal. cans 15/18 in.	\$2.00 2.00
<i>Viburnum Odoratissimum</i> (Sweet Viburnum)—Excellent for the South. Fragrant small white flowers, beautiful foliage. Grows to 10 feet. Occasionally larger.	gal. cans	\$2.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

<i>Cedrus Atlantica Glauca</i> (Blue Atlas Cedar)	18/24 in.	\$4.00
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i> (Deodara Cedar)—A graceful tree with arching pendulous branches. Needles, bluish-green.	8/10 ft.	\$25.00
<i>Juniperus Horizontalis</i> (Andora Juniper)—Creeping habit of growth turning lavender after frost.	gal. cans 15/18 in.	\$2.00 3.50
<i>J. Pfitzeriana Hetzii</i> —Blue-grey foliage. Rapid, spreading growth. Must be pruned occasionally for foundation plantings.	gal. cans 24/36 in.	\$2.00 5.00
<i>Pinus Palustris</i> (Long Leaf Pine)	gal. cans	\$1.75
<i>Podocarpus</i> —Beautiful upright evergreen. Narrow, dark green glossy leaves.	gal. cans	\$2.00
<i>Taxus Cuspidata</i> (Japanese Yew)	gal. cans	\$2.00
<i>Taxus Hetzi</i>	gal. cans	\$2.00
<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i> (Hemlock)	gal. cans	\$2.00

FLOWERING SHRUBS

We only carry flowering shrubs in small quantities for sale in the Nursery.

TREES — ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE

<i>Acer Saccharum</i> (Sugar Maple)—Shipped bareroot.	10/12 ft.	\$9.00
<i>Cercis Alba</i> (White Bud)—Similar to Red Bud with white blossoms.	3/4 ft.	\$9.00
<i>Cornus Florida</i> (Dogwood)—Add \$1.00 if balled and burlapped.	3/4 ft.	\$5.50
<i>Cornus Florida Plena</i> (Double White)—Has an extra row of white bracts. More showy than <i>C. Florida</i> . Add \$1.00 of balled and burlapped.	18/24 in. 3/4 ft.	\$3.00 7.50
	24/30 in.	\$ 4.50
	30/36 in.	5.50
<i>C. Florida Rubra</i> (Pink Dogwood)—Add \$1.00 if balled and burlapped.	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	8.50 11.00
<i>Magnolia Grandiflora</i> (Southern Magnolia)—Well branched. Prices of larger specimen plants quoted on request.	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	\$ 8.00 11.00

TREES—ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE — (Continued)

Magnolia Soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia)—Flowers to 6 inches opening before spring leafing, rose and white in color. A shrub or small tree. Gives a beautiful early spring show.	Size	Each
	18/24 in.	\$3.75
	24/30 in.	4.50

VINES AND GROUND COVERS

Gelsemium Sempervirens (Carolina Jessamine)—Evergreen fine textured foliage. Trumpet-shaped yellow flowers in the spring. Very fragrant.	gal. cans	\$2.00
Hedera Helix (English Ivy)—Evergreen leaves, 3 to 5 lobes, 4 inches long. Good evergreen clinging vine or ground cover.	3 in. pots 5 in. pots	\$.35 .50
Liriope Spicata (Creeping Lily Turf)—Leaves grass-like but thicker, 8 inches long. Very pale lilac flowers less than ¼ in. long in loose spikes. Used as ground cover.	4 in. pots	\$.40
Pachysandra Terminalis (Japanese Spurge)—Excellent ground cover for shady area.	gal. cans	\$1.25
Trachelosperum Jasminoides (Confederate Jasmine)—Dark green glossy evergreen leaves. Clusters of fragrant white flowers. Rather tender, plant in sheltered location. Not hardy north.	gal. cans	\$2.50
Vinca Minor (Myrtle, Periwinkle)—Dark lustrous evergreen foliage. Single blue flowers. Excellent ground cover in shade or semi-shade. Hardy.	gal. cans	\$1.25

AZALEAS

In our gardens, we have planned a succession of azalea blooms from four to five weeks, or longer. We have accomplished this by using several varieties of azaleas not commonly found in nurseries in the South.

We believe every home can use some of these azaleas to advantages—to give you a longer period of beautiful blooms. We are continually testing new types of azaleas, and our experience with the later bloomers is that there is no danger from frost—so you are guaranteed bloom year after year.

You will find in our catalog many of these later blooming azaleas—and we are propagating them by the thousands, so we will have good stocks every year.

The newest addition of our Gardens and Nurseries is the introduction of Hybrid Rhododendrons and deciduous azaleas. We have made arrangements with the famous Exbury Nurseries in England for a choice collection of Rhododendrons, some 150 varieties, which will be in our new Rhododendron Dell, also 70 varieties of Exbury Azaleas. These will be on display in the Gardens and will also be for sale in our Nursery. We have tested these plants and know they will thrive in the southeast.

We are continually testing new plant materials for use in the southeast. We have the widest selection of broad-leaved evergreens to be found anywhere, and it is our aim to continually afford new and choice materials for the gardens of the south.

Clarendon Gardens Nurseries are unexcelled for selection, variety and plant materials that will add beauty and real distinction to your own garden.

AZALEAS

AZALEA PRICES

A. 6/8 in.	\$ 1.25	F. 18/24 in.	\$ 4.75
B. 8/10 in.	1.75	G. 24/30 in.	6.00
C. 10/12 in.	2.00	H. 30/36 in.	8.00
D. 12/15 in.	2.50	I. 3/4 ft.	10.00
E. 15/18 in.	3.00	J. 4/5 ft.	14.00

Letters following description refer to sizes available.

CHUGAI HYBRIDS—Very late blooming. Hardy to Washington, D. C.

Bunkwa—Spreading, low, very late. Flowers single white with orange red margins and small red blotch. DE.

Gunrei—Low spreading, very late. Single white flushed red with occasional stripes. D.

Gyokushin—Low spreading, very late. Single white with violet red flecks or stripes. DEF.

How-Raku—Low spreading, very late. Single white with chartreuse blotch. EH.

Joh-Ga—White with salmon and scarlet variegation. AC.

Kaigetsu—Pure white with purple margin. D.

Kow-Koku—White with salmon variegations. DE.

Mai-Hime—Tyrian-rose with darker spots, often white and tyrian variegation. DE.

GLENDALE HYBRID AZALEA

GLENDALE HYBRID AZALEAS—An evergreen type retaining most of its leaves. Developed for hardiness in and around Washington, D. C.

Dayspring—Bushy habit to 6 ft. Flowers 2 to 4 in. head usually massed, 1½ to 2 in. across. Center white shading to pale rose pink in margins. Few chartreuse dots in blotch areas. Early. G.

Fashion—White striped with dull red. Early. CD.

Greeting—Erect, broad spreading to 4 ft. Flowers freely. Coral rose with ruffled margins. Early to mid-season. Flowers predominately white with pink margins. DE.

Mother of Pearl—Erect, somewhat spreading to 6 ft. Flowers predominately white with pink margins. Irregularly hose-in-hose. Early to mid-season. E.

Pinocchio—Dense twiggy habit up to 5 ft. Flowers white with red stripes. Mid-season to late. C.

Stardust—Spreading habit to 6 ft. Flower white flaked with purple. Mid-season. E.

GABLE'S HARDIER AZALEAS—Hardier than the Kurumes. This Azalea will stand sub-zero temperatures. Purple Splendor—Hose-in-hose. Purple red fringed flowers. Hardy and dependable. Free flowering. Best in purples. CEH.

INDICA AZALEAS (Indian Azaleas)

These Azaleas are fast growers with large flowers. Hardy from the Gulf coast to North Carolina. Especially beautiful for landscape purposes with their massive free flowering habit.

Brilliant—Deep rose pink. A compact bushy plant blooming freely early to mid-season. CD.

AZALEAS — (Continued)

- Coccinea—Orange scarlet flowers. A low grower. Late. E.
- Dodd's Pink—Large pink flower. Single. Prolific bloomer. Mid-season. H.
- Elegans—Light pink. Upright fast grower. Very early. BE.
- Fielder's White—An early white providing good contrast with other varieties. Compact growth and large flowers. D.
- Formosa—Big purplish pink flowers. Single. Large dark green leaves. Mid-season. DEFGHI.
- George L. Tabor—Medium upright, late mid-season. Single white flushed violet red with darker blotch. E.
- Indica Alba—A Mucronatum Azalea clone. Spreading habit, medium to tall. Single, pure white flower. Early, mid-season. CDE.
- Judge Solomon—Pink sport of Formosa. Deep pink. Mid-season. GHI.
- Lawsal (Salmon)—Compact grower. Salmon-red flowers. Mid-season. DEF.
- Price Strawberry—Upright spreading growth. Vigorous. White flowers, unevenly striped with red, single. Early. E.
- Pride of Mobile (Elegans Superba)—Large watermelon pink flower. Fast grower. Mid-season. GHI.
- Rosaeflora—Very low, very late. Double orange red. D.

KAEMPFERI AZALEA

KAEMPFERI AZALEA—Very hardy. Deciduous north, evergreen in warmer areas.

Kaempferi—Single rose-pink flower. Late. CDEF.

KURUME AZALEA

KURUME AZALEA—This group is very hardy. Many varieties are grown on Long Island. Extremely free flowering, this group is a perennial best seller.

Amoena—Rosy purple in dense masses. Early. E.

Bridesmaid—Glowing salmon-pink. Single. Early. CD.

Christmas Cheer—Brilliant bright red, hose-in-hose. Mid-season. BC.

Coral Bells—Pink, hose-in-hose. Profuse bloomer. Small rounded leaves. Early. BCD.

Eleanor Allen—An excellent Azalea with a beautiful pink flower. E.

Flame—Brilliant red flower with coppery suffusion. Glossy foliage. Tall growing. Early. FGI.

Frigid—Upright, medium height, early, single, white. D.

Hexe—Deep red, hose-in-hose. Low dense growth. Late. CF.

Hino Crimson—Bright red. Mid-season. Does not fade. CE.

Hinodegiri—Single ruby-red flowers in profusion. Deep green rounded foliage. Dense growth. Mid-season. BCDEF.

Kagaribi—Scarlet red tinged nopal red. G.

Mauve Beauty—Single, hose-in-hose reddish violet. B.

Peach Blow—Medium, upright, early mid-season. Single flushed red with darker blotch. CE.

AZALEAS — (Continued)

Pink Pearl—Deep pink with lighter center. Hose-in-hose. Mid-season. CF.

Salmon Beauty—Salmon pink, hose-in-hose. Dwarf habit of growth. Light green foliage. Early. F.

Salmon Queen—Large salmon-pink. C.

Sherwood Red—Red flowers. Increasing in popularity. DE.

Snow—Pure white, hose-in-hose. Profuse bloomer. Compact growth. Early, mid-season. CE.

Sweet Briar—Pink. Profuse bloomer. Very hardy. Mid-season. CGH.

MACRANTHA AZALEAS—This hardy group is suggested to extend the blooming season into June. They will carry on after the others have finished their bloom.

Macrantha Double—Double, clear pink flowers. Hardy. Very late. D.

Macrantha Orange—Single. Bright orange. Very late. Hardy. Slow dwarf growth. ABDI.

PERICAT AZALEA

PERICAT AZALEAS—A relatively new group of Azaleas, not quite as hardy as the Kurumes and not recommended north of Washington, D. C.

Gardenia Supreme—A white, hose-in-hose flower like a small gardenia. Vigorous growth. Dark green foliage. Mid-season. E.

Madam Pericat—Large. Mid-season. Light pink, hose-in-hose. EGH.

Pink Pericat—Pink flowers. Upright habit of growth. Mid-season. CF.

Rivals—Light red flowers, hose-in-hose. Mid-season to late. DEFGH.

Sweetheart Supreme—Large blossoms, hose-in-hose, bluish pink. Excellent large foliage. Early mid-season. EFG.

Twenty Grand—Begonia-rose color. Compact growth. C.

MISCELLANEOUS AZALEAS

Delaware White Valley—A hardy *Latifolia alba*. Large white flowers. D.

Maxwelli—A hardy Japanese Azalea with large carmine-red, single flowers. GI.

Sherwoodi—A hardy Japanese type classified as a Kurume. A beautiful orchid pink flower. Profuse bloomer and vigorous grower. FGHI.

Wilhelmina Vuyk (Palestrina)—A strongly recommended tall growing, white flowered type for use where hardiness is important. A Vuykiana Azalea. DE.

Yayegiri—Kiusianum clone. Tall upright, early mid-season. Flowers single, hose-in-hose, orange red. CGH.

CAMELLIAS

CAMELLIA PRICES

C. JAPONICA

A. 10/12 in.	\$ 1.50
B. 12/15 in.	2.00
C. Gal. Cans	2.50
D. 15/18 in.	3.00
E. 18/24 in.	4.50
F. 24/30 in.	6.00
G. 30/36 in.	8.00
H. 3/4 ft.	10.00
I. 4/5 ft.	15.00
J. 5/6 ft.	20.00

C. SASANQUA

A. 10/12 in.	\$ 1.35
B. 12/15 in.	1.75
C. Gal. Cans	1.85
D. 15/18 in.	2.75
E. 18/24 in.	3.75
F. 24/30 in.	5.25
G. 30/36 in.	6.50
H. 3/4 ft.	8.00
I. 4/5 ft.	12.00
J. 5/6 ft.	15.00
K. 6/8 ft.	18.00

* Grafted plants 15% higher.

Letters following description refer to sizes available.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA—One of the most popular flowering Broad-Leaf Evergreens in the South. There is much confusion in names and considerable effort has been made to standardize them. *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, published by the Southern California Camellia Society, has been our guide in establishing the proper names for our varieties.

Prices of larger specimen plants quoted on request.

Limited quantities of other varieties.

Akebono—Rose pink. Medium large, semi-double with broad, round petals. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season. D.

Big Beauty—White blotched and dashed pink. Very large, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous mid-season to late. G.

Blood of China (Victor Emmanuel)—Deep salmon red. Large semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous compact growth. Late. C.

Boutonniere—Dark red, center petals streaked white. Miniature, rose form double. Slow, wide-spreading growth. Mid-season to late. G.

Brilliant—Red. Medium large, rose form double. Medium, upright, compact growth. Mid-season. D.

C. M. Hovey (Col. Firey)—Dark red. Large, formal double. Medium upright growth. Late. C.

Cardinal Richelieu—Rose red. Large, irregular semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Mid-season to late. CF.

Cheerful—Rose red. Medium rose form double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Mid-season. C.

Daikagura—Bright rose pink, splotted white. Large peony form. Slow, compact growth. Early. CE.

Daikagura Pink—Sport of Daikagura. Deep pink to rose red. CE.

CAMELLIAS — (Continued)

- Debutante—Light pink, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season. CF.
- Donckelarii—Red marbled white. Large, semi-double. Slow bushy growth. Mid-season. C.
- Elegans (Chandleri Elegans)—Rose pink. Often spotted white. Anemone form. Mid-season. CD.
- Elena Nobile—Flame red. Medium, rose form double. Slow, upright growth. Late. E.
- Elizabeth Arden—Soft, pink and white striped rose pink and sporting solid pink. Medium large, formal to semi-double. Vigorous upright. Mid-season. F.
- Elizabeth Boardman—White. Large, semi-double of hemispherical form with fluted petals. Medium, compact, upright. Mid-season. G.
- Empress (Lady Clare)—Deep pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Early to mid-season. CDEFG.
- Gloire De Nantes—Rose pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, Compact, upright growth. Early. C.
- Governor Mouton—Oriental red, sometimes splotted white. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season. CD.
- H. A. Downing—Rose red veined blood red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Mid-season. C.
- Herme—Pink petals with irregular white border, streaked deep pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-season. C.
- Hermesport (Beauty of Holland)—Sport of Herme. Rose pink spotted and blotched with white. Large semi-double. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-season. C.
- *High Hat—Light pink sport of Daikagura. Mid-season. F.
- Hoshi-Gurma—Red and white. Medium semi-peony form with interspersed petaloids and stamens. Slow, upright growth. Late. C.
- Joshua E. Youtz (White Daikagura)—White. Large peony to formal double. Slow, compact growth. Early. E.
- Kumasaka—Rose pink. Large, rose form double to peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season to late. AC.
- Lady De Saumerez—A form of tricolor (Siebold). Bright red spotted white. C.
- *Lady Vansittart—White striped rose pink. Large, semi-double with broad, wavy edged petals. Slow, bushy growth with holly like foliage. Mid-season. CG.
- *Magnoliaeflora—Blush-pink. Medium, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. AE.
- Margaret Higdon—Rose red, sometimes showing white-margined petals. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season. EF.

CAMELLIAS — (Continued)

- Mathotiana Rubra—Scarlet, very large, rose form double. Vigorous, compact upright growth. Mid-season to late. BC.
- Monarch—Deep pink, sometimes spotted white. Large full peony form with interspersed stamens. Medium compact growth. Mid-season. C.
- Monjisu—Cherry red marbled white. Medium, rose form double. Slow, bushy growth. Mid-season. CF.
- Monjisu Red—Cherry red. Rose form double. Slow bushy growth. Mid-season. C.
- Morning Glow (St. Mary)—White. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Early to mid-season. F.
- Mrs. Charles Simons—White. Large to very large semi-double to loose peony form with intermixed stamens. Medium, compact, spreading growth. Mid-season to late. D.
- Mrs. K. Sawada (Plant Patent No. 481)—Delicate pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season. D.
- Pink Perfection—Shell pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to late. Hardy. CEF.
- Professor Charles S. Sargent—Dark red. Medium full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season. CDEF.
- Radiance—Rose pink. Medium to large, semi-double. Mid-season. D.
- Rainy Sun—Rose pink. Very large, loose semi-double with feather-edged petals. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-season. C.
- Rev. John Bennett—Salmon pink. Large, semi-double with veined petals and occasional petaloids. Slow spreading growth. Mid-season to late. B.
- Rev. John Drayton—Light pink. Medium, semi-double to peony form with loose petals interspersed with stamens. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late. CDE.
- Rose Emery (Carnation)—Fire red. Medium full peony form resembling a carnation. Late. C.
- Rosea Mundi—Deep pink. Large, wavy-petaled, irregular semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season to late. C.
- Rosea Superba—Rose pink sport of Mathotiana. D.
- Sarah Frost—Crimson varying to deep rose-pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late. C.
- Semi-Double Blush—Blush pink. Medium semi-double. Slow upright growth. Mid-season. C.
- T. K. Variegated—Light pink edged darker pink. Small, semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season. CFG.

CAMELLIAS — (Continued)

Thelma Dale—Phlox pink. Large, irregular semi-double to rose form double. C.

Tricolor (Siebold) (Wakanoura Var.)—Waxy white streaked carmine. Large, slightly cupped semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season. C.

White Empress—White. Very large, semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Early to mid-season. DE.

Woodville Red—Deep strawberry red. Large, peony form. Slow, upright growth. Mid-season. B.

Yuki-Botan (Pride of Decanso)—White. Very large, semi-double to peony form with loose, irregular petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season. C.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

CAMELLIA SASANQUA—A species of Camellia growing in popularity. A fine evergreen shrub with small, dark shiny green foliage on slender branches. The foliage makes it ideal for hedges and specimen plants as well as being desirable for its bloom. Blooms profusely from September through December. Very hardy.

Limited quantities of other varieties.

Agnes O. Solomon—Double, light shell pink. CEH.

Apple Blossom—White blushed with pink, becoming darker toward tips of petals. Single, fragrant. Strong upright grower. Early Sept., Oct. C.

Benikan Tsubaki (Shishi-Gashira)—Red, medium, semi-double to double. D.

Choji-Guruma—Rose pink with pink petaloids. Anemone form. GHIJ.

Cleopatra—Rose pink. Semi-double. CEF.

Dawn—Very hardy. Semi-double, ivory white with pink at margins. Compact, symmetrical shape. Slow grower. BCDFG.

Day Dream—White edged with deep rose-pink. Large semi-double. Leaves large, thick and dark green. Fast and strong upright grower. Compact, pyramidal shape. BFG.

Floribunda—White-edged lavender. Single. CF.

Frank Persons—White. Large peony form. C.

Gulf Breeze—Phlox pink to carmine rose. Very large, single. C.

Gulf Glory (Grandiflora alba)—White, very large, single. E.

Hugh Evans (Hebe)—Phlox pink, petal margins folded backward. Single, vigorous, compact grower. C.

Jean May—Shell pink. Large, double. CD.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA — (Continued)

- Lavender Queen—Lavender pink. Large, single. I.
- Maiden's Blush—Delicate pink, medium, single. CF.
- Mine-No-Yuki (Snow-on-the-mountain) — Double white.
CDEFGHIJ.
- Papaver—Soft pink. Large, bell-shaped, single. FG.
- Pink Snow—Light pink with lavender trace. Large, semi-double. BD.
- Rosea—Deep rose pink. Medium, large, single. B.
- Setsugekka—White, large, semi-double. BFH.
- Shishi-Gashira—Red. Medium, semi-double to double. CD.
- Slenderlee—Watermelon pink. Medium, single. E.
- Splendor—Delicate pink with darker pink toward edge.
Very large, semi-double. CD.
- Taimei-Nishiki—Pink. Large, single. E.
- Texas Star—Light pink. Medium, single. CJ.
- Versicolor—White center edged lavender with soft pink
in between. Medium, single. EF.
- Willow Leaf—White margined pink. Medium, single. D.

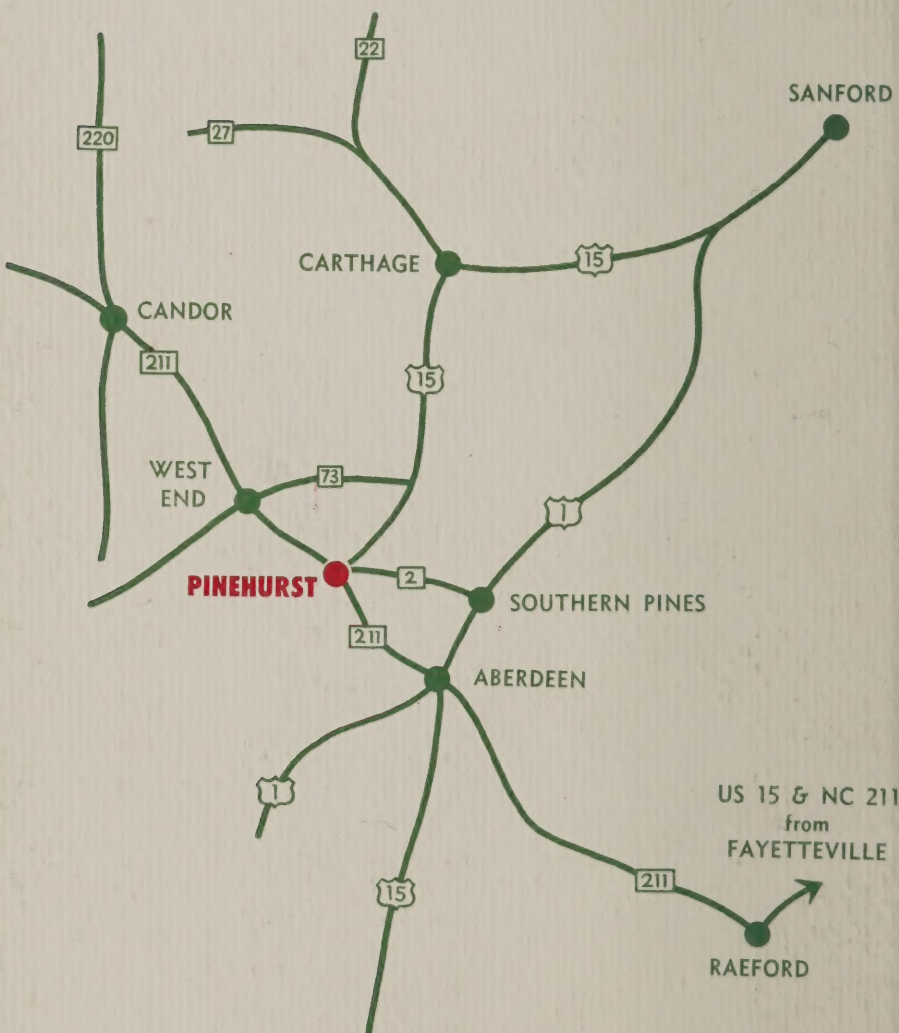


Camellia Japonica ready for shipping.

If driving to -

CLARENDON GARDENS NURSERY

Clarendon Gardens Nursery is located about a mile from Pinehurst, North Carolina on Linden Road and is easily reached by those traveling north or south on U. S. Route 15. Vacationists touring U. S. Route 1 through Southern Pines will treasure the memories of the six short miles that will bring them through longleaf, pine-bordered winding drives to America's Holly Land. Likewise, those driving north or south on U. S. Route 220 may turn east at Candor on Route 211 to reach Pinehurst and famous Clarendon Gardens Nursery.



CLARENDON GARDENS NURSERY

Linden Road

Box 1071

Pinehurst, North Carolina